

# AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

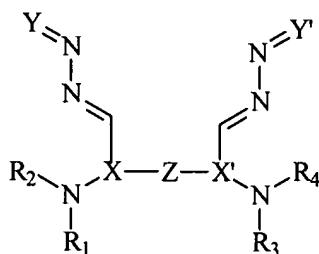
## In the Specification

Please substitute the following amended paragraph(s) and/or section(s) (deleted matter is shown by strikethrough and added matter is shown by underlining):

Page 2, line 23 to page 3, line 15

In a first aspect, the invention features an organophotoreceptor that includes:

(a) a charge transport material having the formula



where R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, and R<sub>4</sub> comprise, each independently, an alkyl group, an alkenyl group, an aromatic group, a heterocyclic group, or a part of a ring group;

X and X' comprise, each independently, an aromatic group such as, for example, a C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub> group;

Y and Y' comprise, each independently, a (disubstituted)methylene group, such as a (diaromatic)methylene group, for example, 10H-anthracen-9-ylidene group, 9-fluorenylidenyl group, and diarylmethylene group (e.g. diphenylmethylene group); and

Z is a linking group, such as -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>- where m is an integer between 1 and 20, inclusive, and one or more of the methylene groups is optionally replaced by O, S, N, C, B, P, C=O, O=S=O, a heterocyclic group, an aromatic group, urethane, urea, an ester group, an NR<sub>6</sub> group, a

CR<sub>7</sub>, or a CR<sub>8</sub>R<sub>9</sub> group where R<sub>6</sub>, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>8</sub>, and R<sub>9</sub> are, independently, a bond, H, hydroxyl, thiol, carboxyl, an amino group, an alkyl group, an alkenyl group, a heterocyclic group, an aromatic group, or part of a ring group; and

(b) a charge generating compound; and

(c) an electrically conductive substrate over which the charge transport material and the charge generating compound are located.

Page 3, line 16.

The organophotoreceptor may be provided, for example, in the form of a plate, a belt, a flexible belt, a flexible disk, a sheet, a rigid drum, or a sheet around a rigid or compliant drum. In one embodiment, the organophotoreceptor includes: (a) a photoconductive element comprising the charge transport material, the charge generating compound, a second charge transport material, and a polymeric binder; and (b) the electrically conductive substrate.

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The electrically insulating substrate may be paper or a film forming polymer such as polyester (e.g., polyethylene terephthalate or polyethylene naphthalate), polyimide, polysulfone, polypropylene, nylon, polyester, polycarbonate, polyvinyl resin, polyvinyl fluoride, polystyrene and the like. Specific examples of polymers for supporting substrates included, for example, polyethersulfone (STABAR<sup>TM</sup> S-100, available from ICI), polyvinyl fluoride (TEDLAR<sup>TM</sup>, available from E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company), polybisphenol-A polycarbonate (MAKROFOL<sup>TM</sup>, available from Mobay Chemical Company) and amorphous polyethylene terephthalate (MELINAR<sup>TM</sup>, available from ICI Americas, Inc.). The electrically conductive

materials may be graphite, dispersed carbon black, iodine, conductive polymers such as polypyrroles and CALGON Calgon<sup>®</sup> conductive polymer 261 (commercially available from Calgon Corporation, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.), metals such as aluminum, titanium, chromium, brass, gold, copper, palladium, nickel, or stainless steel, or metal oxide such as tin oxide or indium oxide. In embodiments of particular interest, the electrically conductive material is aluminum. Generally, the photoconductor substrate has a thickness adequate to provide the required mechanical stability. For example, flexible web substrates generally have a thickness from about 0.01 to about 1 mm, while drum substrates generally have a thickness from about 0.5 mm to about 2 mm.